

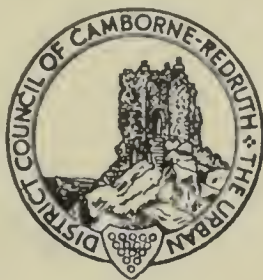


ANNUAL REPORT

by the Medical Officer of Health
Camborne-Redruth U.D.C.

1971

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G. J. Barrington



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH


1971

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Medical Officer of Health

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HEALTH COMMITTEE – 1971/1972

Chairman – Councillor D.A. Nurhonen

Vice-Chairman – Councillor J. Ham

Councillor Mrs. B. WATERS	Councillor E.S.J. HOCKING
Councillor Mrs. A.M. WEEKS	Councillor S.J. JEFFREY
Councillor J.P. KELYNACK	Councillor G. HARRIS
Councillor E.P. RULE	Councillor F.G. WELLS
Councillor R.J. BLAMEY	Councillor W.D. BOSANKO
Councillor J.N. WINSTANLEY	Councillor E.L.J. SPARGO

URBAN DISTRICT REPRESENTATION ON:

No. 2 Health Area Sub-Committee

Councillor J. HAM
Councillor Mrs. A.M. WEEKS
Councillor G. HARRIS
Councillor Mrs. J. CLIFTON

Welfare Committee

Councillor S. JEFFREY
Councillor Mrs. A.M. WEEKS
Councillor Mrs. B. WATERS
Councillor W.D. BOSANKO

South Cornwall Water Board

Councillor F. BOWDEN
Councillor D.A. NURHONEN
Councillor G. HARRIS
Councillor J. HAM
Councillor R.S. RODWELL

Cornwall Joint Crematorium Committee

Councillor Mrs. J. CLIFTON
Councillor J.A. TRESTRAIL
Councillor F.G. CLIFFORD

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the 38th Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1971.

1971 was a landmark in the growth of the Urban District. For the first time the population has exceeded 40,000. During the 1950's the population was fairly static around 35,000 and then in the 1960's regular increases began. The rise from last year's population of 38,770 was 3,160, the largest annual rise ever recorded in the Urban District. Thus Camborne-Redruth has shared in the County's marked rise in population of 15,530 which is five times the average for the latter years of the 1960's. The main explanation of this increase is the difference between estimated population and that enumerated in a censal year. The natural increase, excess of births over deaths, was 100, a fall from the previous year. The vital statistics of the Urban District showed a halving of the stillbirth rate compared with 1970; an increase in the infant mortality rate; and little change in the birth and death rates. Infant deaths increased from 10 to 15. The main causes of deaths in infants being due to Difficult Labour and Congenital factors. Eight of these deaths took place in the first week of life and a further four within the first month. However the general downward trend in infant mortality in the Urban District continued. Compared with England and Wales, Camborne-Redruth had a higher birth, death and infant mortality rate, but a lower stillbirth rate. The perinatal mortality in the Urban District was lower than in the rest of the country. The principal causes of death were Heart Disease and Cardiovascular Disease of the Central Nervous System. There was a slight fall in the Cancer death rate from 2.7 cases per 1000 population last year to 2.4. The percentage of total cancer deaths due to lung cancer was 21. 21 of the 22 deaths from lung cancer occurred in males.

Another fall in home births occurred this year from 48 to 23, i.e. from 7% of total births in 1970 to 3% in 1971. All 5 pre-school clinics in the Urban District showed an increase in attendance this year. The four Meals on Wheels Schemes provided 6457 meals as against 5348 in 1970. The percentage of children in the appropriate age group protected against Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus, Rubella and Tuberculosis remained similar to last year. Throughout the year 209 children were protected against Measles and if the number of births in 1969 is taken as approximately the number of children needing protection in 1971, this gives a take-up rate of only 32%. The corresponding figure in 1970 was 43%. Clearly these rates are too low to eliminate this disease from the community.

Housing and employment are the corner stones of total health and social well-being in a community. In the Urban District in 1971 the general standard of housing is still poor compared to the rest of the country, while unemployment

was at the highest level in recent years. 1338 persons, 654 in Camborne and 684 in Redruth were unemployed and this compares with 638 in 1960 — 304 in Camborne and 334 in Redruth. This two-fold increase in unemployment coupled with the economic climate of steady inflation puts at considerable risk the health and well-being of medically and socially deprived families.

The importance of employment in West Cornwall was underlined by the West Cornwall Study published by the County Council. The important decisions of this survey are: — an attempt should be made

- a) To enlarge the communities in the area that are economically more self-supporting and more complete in respect of community facilities.
- b) Accelerate the growth of manufacturing employment.
- c) Attract more office employment.
- d) Expand holiday industry.
- e) Amalgamate smaller farms into larger holdings.
- f) Effect early completion of improvements in the road system of the area together with the roadway link with the rest of the country.
- g) Have a more vigorous drive to raise the standard of housing.

In practice the provision of housing has for too long consisted of patched up solutions to deal with immediate crises. National figures can be quoted to prove that housing is generally better and that greater facilities exist for obtaining and improving houses. Unfortunately in Camborne-Redruth, the largest district in Cornwall, many families are in such circumstances that they cannot afford to procure satisfactory traditional housing. A large portion of my time is spent in assessing and trying to remedy the health and social hazards in families who are badly housed. With each successive year the problems increase and individual solutions become impossible. The true extent of homelessness is much greater than the empirical numbers of those families seeking shelter from the Social Services Department and is masked by overcrowding due to sharing houses belonging to parents and close relatives. The Housing Act 1969 marked a desire by Central Government to make grants in housing improvements as freely available as possible. The increase in figures in the Urban District in 1971 is 51.

A modest improvement in the general standard of housing in the District took place with the opening of the Boscarn Parc Caravan Site. This is the culmination of 10 years effort to improve the living standards of those living in caravans on the Carn without proper services. Unfortunately efforts to raise money to provide a community hut for these families on their new site has only been partially successful. Voluntary effort has raised a quarter of the cost, but the County Council refused to give a grant to establish this necessary facility. The primary function of the community hut is to establish a playgroup for these deprived children and have satisfactory premises in which to hold Family Planning and Immunisation Clinics, and other social work activities.

Twenty-five houses were declared unfit for human habitation during the year and

7 houses were demolished. A number of small clearance areas are awaiting completion in the Redruth Ward, but a shortage of building land is holding up provision of new council houses.

The beginning of the preparations for Reorganisation of Local Government and National Health Service took place this year. The first event was the splitting of the County Health and Welfare Department and the setting up of the Social Services Department on 1st April, 1971. The result of this has been a reduction in clerical staff in the Camborne Area Health Office because more clerical time was transferred than had been provided for welfare functions previously. It was not until July, 1972 that some slight improvement in clerical help was effected but this was soon dissipated by the demands of the reorganisation and new services. As a consequence there was no clerical time available for the important function of collecting, recording and digesting precise information on factors likely to affect the health of the community. While this routine task has to be pushed into the background during times of staff shortage a more serious state of affairs is the lack of supportive clerical help to the Health Visiting staff. When this occurs they have to make daily work priorities and obviously some essential visits have to be deferred. In practice routine visits to the elderly get further and further behind. Planning of visits to Old Persons by Health Visitors and Social Workers at present working in separate Departments of the County Council, but from the same office, can be arranged, but after 1974 a further fragmentation of the Health and Social Services in the community takes place between District Councils, County Councils and Area Health Authority. Indeed integration of the National Health Service is a myth as far as the field work of the Community Physician practising social and preventive medicine is concerned. His work will be divided between 4 Administrations instead of 2 at present. The intricacies of the new arrangements make the 1946 National Health Service Act a model of simplicity.

In presenting my Annual Report to your District, I wish to express my thanks for the support of the Chairman of the Committees, Members of the Committees, Officers of the Council, and the work of the staff of the Public Health Department and the Health Area Office.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

J.A.W. REID,

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Area Office,
Rectory Road,
Camborne.

Tel: Camborne 4221/7.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report for the year ending 31st December, 1971.

The inspectorate was up to establishment throughout the year. Domestic and trade refuse collection continues to increase year by year. In 1971, 17,000 more cubic yards of refuse was collected than in the previous year.

By the end of the year 900 houses had been connected to the recently completed sewers in the St. Day and Lanner Ward. There was an increase in the number of complaints about choked sewers and drains, rodent infestation and house refuse collection.

Compared with 1970 there was a marked fall in the number of animals slaughtered in the Urban District during the year. This continues the trend of previous years.

Efforts were continued to up-grade the food hygiene practices in retail shops and other food premises.

I am indebted to the following Officers for information and data which have been included under the section "Housing" in the report: Mr. D.H. Phillips, M.I.Mun.E., Engineer and Surveyor to the Council, Mr. J. Lenten, Housing Manager to the Council.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

C.F. BAXTER,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION A

1. (a) Physical and Social Statistics

Area of the Urban District		(Census 1961)	22,062 acres
Density — Houses per acre		(Census 1951)	0.61
		(Census 1961)	0.57
		Estimate 1971	0.68
Persons per acre		(Census 1951)	1.6
		(Census 1961)	1.6
		Estimate 1971	1.8
Number of families sharing a dwelling, Census 1961			52
Population —	Mid year estimate	1934	35,775
	Mid year estimate	1951	35,230
	Census population	1951	35,823
	Mid year estimate	1961	35,570
	Census population	1961	36,110
	Mid year estimate	1970	38,770
	Mid year estimate	1971	41,930
Dwellings			
(a) Houses	Total inhabited		15,272
	Total Council		2,112
	New Private Dwellings		402
	New Council Dwellings		60
(b) Caravans	Residential		219
	Seasonal only		158
	Total Caravans		377
	No. of Caravans on unlicensed sites		70
	Ratio of houses to Residential Caravans		69 : 1

Provision of Services

Percentage of dwellings on mains water, 1961 Census	92.1
Percentage of dwellings on water carriage sewerage, 1961 Census	81

Refuse Collection

Percentage of dwellings which have house refuse collection	99.23
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Revenue

Rateable value of Urban District	£1,336,287
Product of penny rate	£5,307

Number of Marriages	362
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(b) Analysis of Unemployed by Occupations

Mr. F.J. Williams, Manager of the Employment Exchange, has kindly supplied the following information

**Analysis of Wholly Unemployed by Industries in which Last Employed –
December, 1971**

Industry	Camborne			Redruth		
	M	W	YP	M	W	YP
Agriculture & Horticulture	26	6	4	27	4	—
Fishing	5	—	—	—	—	—
Mining and Quarrying	20	—	—	24	2	—
Food, Drink, etc.	9	2	2	24	3	6
Coal and Petroleum Products/ Chemicals/Allied Industries (incl. Metal Manufacture)	2	—	—	8	—	—
Engineering and Electrical Goods	58	6	1	37	8	1
Shipbuilding & Marine Engineering	2	—	—	5	—	—
Vehicle Mnfr./Metal Goods (not elsewhere spec.)	15	—	—	15	1	—
Textiles	25	—	—	25	—	—
Leather, Leather Goods and Furs	10	—	—	5	1	—
Clothing and Footwear	1	2	1	3	3	3
Bricks, Pottery, Concrete Products etc.	8	10	5	8	11	8
Timber, Furniture, etc.	—	—	—	3	—	—
Printing and Bookbinding	6	1	—	4	3	1
Other Manufacturing Industries	4	—	—	1	—	—
Construction	89	—	—	119	2	2
Gas, Water and Electricity	29	1	1	15	—	—
Transport and Communication	15	2	—	41	3	1
Distributive Trades	71	16	6	59	7	9
Professional and Scientific Services	23	20	2	18	14	1
Entertainment and Sports	3	1	—	7	1	1
Catering, Hotels, etc.	20	20	1	20	9	1
Miscellaneous Services	11	5	2	23	9	5
Public Administration and Defence	21	—	1	24	2	1
Ex-Service	4	—	1	2	—	—
No Industry	30	11	17	34	9	3
TOTAL	507	103	44	549	92	43

M = Men

W = Women

YP = Young Persons

Analysis of Unemployed Disabled Persons as at 14th April, 1971

Suitable for Ordinary Employment – Section 1

	Men	Women
Surgical	18	1
Medical	26	—
Psychiatric	4	1
Others	8	—

Suitable for Employment under Sheltered Conditions — Section II

	Men	Women
Surgical	8	—
Medical	12	2
Psychiatric	1	—
Others	—	—

Number of Unemployed Registered Disabled Persons on Disabled Live File — month ended 6th December, 1971

	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Suitable for employment in open industry	63	4	1	1	69
Suitable for employment in Sheltered conditions	26	1	—	—	27

Number entering Industrial Rehabilitation Units and Government Training Centres during year ending 31st December, 1971

Men	Women	Boys	Girls
15	1	—	—

2. Vital Statistics

(a)	Live Births	Males	Females	Total	Rate
	Total	357	336	693	
	Legitimate	332	303	635	
	Illegitimate	25	33	58	
	Birth Rate (Crude)				16.5
	Comparability Factor				1.06
	Adjusted Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)				17.5
	Ratio of local and adjusted birth rate to national rate				1.09
	Illegitimacy Rate (% Live Births)				8
(b)	Still Births	Males	Females	Total	Rate
	Total	4	1	5	
	Legitimate	3	1	4	
	Illegitimate	1	—	1	
	Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total live and still births)				7
	Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated residential population)				0.12
	Total Live and still births			698	

(c) Deaths (excluding Still Births)

	Males	Females	Total	Rate
All Causes	291	317	608	
Death Rate (Crude)				14.5
Comparability Factor				0.88
Adjusted Death Rate (per 1,000 population)				12.8
Maternal Deaths				Nil
Maternal Mortality (per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)				Nil

(d) Deaths of Infants under One Year

Total	7	8	15	
Legitimate	5	6	11	
Illegitimate	2	2	4	
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)				22.00
Legitimate Death Rate (per 1,000 legitimate births)				17.00
Illegitimate Death Rate (per 1,000 illegitimate births)				69.00

(e) Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of Age

Total	6	6	12	
Legitimate	4	4	8	
Illegitimate	2	2	4	
Neo Natal Mortality (per 1,000 total live births)				17.00

(f) Deaths of Infants Under 1 week

Total	5	3	8	
Legitimate	3	3	6	
Illegitimate	2	—	2	
Early Neo-Natal Mortality (per 1,000 total live births)				12.00
Perinatal Mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)				19.00

(g) Infant Mortality — Causes and Ages at Death

	1 day & under	1-6 days	1-4 weeks	1-6 mths.	6-12 mths.	Total
Difficult labour	4	1	1	—	—	6
Congenital Anomalies	2	1	2	2	—	7
Respiratory	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	—	—	1	—	—	1

(h) Principal Causes of Deaths

	Males	All Ages Females	Total	Percentage of Total Deaths
Heart	108	111	219	35.19
Cancer	57	47	104	17.11
Cardio-Vascular Disease of the Central Nervous System	53	73	126	20.72
Respiratory	40	38	78	12.82

For 1971 the Registrar General has prepared rates for England and Wales which can be compared with the Urban District rates. The following tables shows that the Birth, Death and Infant Mortality rates are higher but the Stillbirth Rate is lower than those for the country as a whole.

	England and Wales 1971 Rate per 1,000	Camborne-Redruth 1971 Rate per 1,000
Live Births	16.00	17.5
Stillbirths	12.00	7
Deaths	11.6	12.8
Infant Mortality (deaths under 1 year)	18	22
Neo-Natal Mortality (deaths under 4 weeks)	12	17
Early Neo-Natal Mortality (deaths under 1 week)	10	12
Perinatal Mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week)	22	19

(i) Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life During 1971 in Camborne-Redruth Urban District

		Sex	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over
B4	Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal diseases	M	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B5	Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
		F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
B6	Late effects of respiratory T.B.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B18	Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
B19	Malignant neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
B19	Malignant neoplasm, Oesophagus	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	4
B19	Malignant neoplasm, Stomach	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
		F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
B19	Malignant neoplasm, Intestine	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4
		F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	2	5
B19	Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	-
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
B19	Malignant neoplasm, Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2
		F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1
B19	Malignant neoplasm, Uterus	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1
B19	Malignant neoplasm, Prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
B19	Leukaemia	M	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	5	1
B19	Other malignant neoplasms	M	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	4	10
		F	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
B20	Benign and unspecified neoplasms	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
		F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B22	Avitaminoses, etc.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B23	Anaemias	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B46	Mental Disorders	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
B46	Other diseases of nervous system	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B26	Chronic Rheumatic heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
B27	Hypertensive disease	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
		F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	M	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	27	32	31
		F	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	22	42

B29	Other forms of heart disease	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	5
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	F	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	20
B46	Other diseases of circulatory system	M	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	17	26
B31	Influenza	F	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	12	49
B32	Pneumonia	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
B33	Bronchitis & Emphysema	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3
B33	Asthma	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B46	Other diseases of respiratory system	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
B34	Peptic Ulcer	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	5
B36	Intestinal obstruction & Hernia	F	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	15
B37	Cirrhosis of Liver	M	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	7	7
B46	Other diseases of Digestive system	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	4
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-
B39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
B46	Other diseases, Genito-urinary system	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
B42	Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B43	Congenital anomalies	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B44	Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B45	Other causes of perinatal mortality	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BE47	Symptoms and ill defined conditions	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BE48	Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BE49	All Other Accidents	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BE50	All other External Causes	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	ALL CAUSES	M	291	6	1	4	-	2	3	7	20	58	89	101						
		F	317	6	2	2	1	2	-	4	9	30	77	184						

(j) Road Accidents - 1971

I am indebted to Sgt. W.R. Tabb, Accident Prevention Officer, Truro Police Station, for the following table:

Month	Fatal	Serious Injury	Slight Injury
January	—	6	17
February	—	12	9
March	—	7	15
April	—	3	19
May	—	9	18
June	—	3	15
July	—	9	15
August	—	9	35
September	1	12	21
October	—	7	21
November	1	8	28
December	—	5	14
TOTAL	2	90	229

(k)Accidents in the Home

Twenty-six children, 15 boys and 11 girls, whose ages ranged from one year to five years suffered home accidents. In all cases the families were adequately housed and in three cases the mothers went out to work.

No. of Children in Family	No. of Children who had Accidents	Type of Accident				Age and Sex									
		Scald	Fall	Drugs	Finger jammed in door	1 yr.		2 yrs		3 yrs		4 yrs		5 yrs.	
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	9	1	3	4	1	3	1	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—
2	9	—	9	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	1	2	—	—	—
3	5	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

I am indebted to Mrs. Hosking, the Home Safety Officer for the following information on the activities of the Committee during 1971. July marked the end of the first year's work of the full-time Road Safety Officer.

During the year, 1,003 new members had been enrolled into the Tufty Club. Members of the Club increased in Playgroups. The following enrolment took place in the Schools in the Urban District:

Infant & Junior Schools	4,303
County Secondary Schools	1,764
Grammar Schools	883

Action to prevent accidents was taken as follows:

Installation of Barrier at Carnkie School.

Request for a Barrier at Troon School.

Prevention of car parking — causing obstruction at Trewirgie, Basset Road and Roskear Schools.

Controlled crossing at Treleigh School.

Control of traffic at the Technical College and Pool Cross Roads.

(I) Drowning

No one was drowned on the Urban District beach last year.

3. Summary of Area Statistics

General	STATISTICS			
	Camborne- Redruth	Kerrier	Helston	Area No. 2 Total 1971
Area in Acres	22,411	90,989	4,017	117,417
Population	41,930	23,590	10,340	75,860
No. of inhabited houses	15,272	8,757	3,135	27,164
No. of Council Houses	2,112	971	692	3,775
Vital				
No. of Births	693	272	263	1,228
Standardised Birth Rate	17.5	12.5	20.6	
No. of Stillbirths	5	3	5	13
Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	7	11	19	
Infant Deaths	15	4	4	23
Infant Mortality Rate	20.00	15.00	15.00	
Maternal Mortality	NIL	NIL	NIL	
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	NIL	NIL	NIL	
No. of Deaths	608	294	115	1,017
Standardised Death Rate	12.8	11.9	9.3	

Principal Causes of Death (percentage of Total Deaths)	STATISTICS					
	Camborne- Redruth	Kerrier	Helston	Area No. 2 Total 1971		
(a) Infants under 1 year						
Malignant neoplasms	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL		
Hernia	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL		
Other causes of Perinatal mortality	6.66	25.00	NIL	8.70		
Pneumonia	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL		
Birth Injury & difficult labour	40.00	25.00	75.00	43.47		
Congenital	46.68	25.00	25.00	39.13		
Respiratory	6.66	NIL	NIL	4.35		
Meningitis	NIL	25.00	NIL	4.35		
(b) All Ages						
Respiratory	12.82	10.8	10.4			
Cancer	17.11	17.3	19.1			
Heart	35.19	45.2	34.8			
Cardio-vascular disease of central nervous system	20.72	16.3	18.30			
	C.R.U.D.C.		H.B.		K.R.D.C.	
Accident Deaths	Male	Females	M	F	M	F
Motor Accidents	1	2	2	1	2	1
All other accidents	8	11	—	2	2	2
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Camborne- Redruth		Kerrier	Helston	Area No. 2 Total 1971	
Infectious Diseases						
Tuberculosis						
Notification — (new cases only)						
Respiratory	11		7	NIL	18	
Non respiratory	NIL		NIL	NIL	NIL	
Incidence Rate —						
Respiratory	0.26		0.3	NIL		
Non-respiratory	NIL		NIL	NIL		
Other Infectious Diseases						
Gastro-Enteritis	NIL		1	NIL	1	
Measles	5		16	42	63	
Scarlet Fever	1		3	1	5	
Whooping Cough	NIL		2	2	4	
Infective Hepatitis	4		NIL	NIL	4	
Meningitis	2		NIL	NIL	2	
Salmonella Infection	4		7	2	13	
Streptococcal Infection	2		NIL	NIL	2	

Rates are given per 1,000 population.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE URBAN DISTRICT

1. Local Sanitary Services

(a) Staff

(i) Camborne-Redruth U.D.C. (Local Sanitary Authority)

Medical Officer of Health and Area Medical Officer,

Dr. J.A.W. REID, M.B., Ch.B., M.F.C.P., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Mr. C.F. BAXTER, F.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors

Mr. H.C. THOMASON, M.A.P.H.I.

Mr. W.R. REASON, M.A.P.H.I.

Mr. G. GRAHAM, M.A.P.H.I.

Mr. A. LLOYD, M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned 1st Sept. 1971)

Mr. R.R. WHEELER, M.A.P.H.I.

Technical Assistants

Mr. C.P. FORD

Mr. R. WILLOUGHBY

Authorised Meat Inspectors

Mr. W.B. JENKIN

Mr. J.O. MANKEE

Mr. R.E. STEPHENS

Clerical Staff

Mr. C. HOUSE

Miss M. BODILLY

Mrs. C.A. TIPPETT

Superintendent

Mr. S.K. CHENOWETH

Rodent Operator

Mr. W.F. MATTHEWS

Caravan Site Wardens

Mr. C.R. PENALUNA

Mr. S. HUGHES (comm. Nov. 1971)

(ii) Cornwall County Council Staff (Local Health Authority)

Clinic Doctors

Dr. M.M. COOK, M.D., D.T.M. & H.

Dr. F.H. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B.

Dentists

Mr. J.E. KENNY, L.D.S.

Mrs. GOODYEAR, L.D.S.

Dental Attendant

Miss S. PRISK

Assistant County Nursing Officer

Miss V.M. GRAHAM, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S., H.V.Cert.

Health Visitors

Miss P.M. LUCKES (T.B. Health Visitor)

Miss L.A. PRYOR

Miss M.J. WILLIAMS

Mrs. G.M. CRUTCHFIELD

Miss B. ANGOVE

Miss J. POWELL

Mrs. P. TONKIN

District Nurse/Midwives

Miss P.M. CRABB

Miss M. DENT

Mrs. F. KING

Miss P. TAYLOR

Mrs. B. KINSMAN

Miss F. GRAY

Mrs. E.M. MOYLE

Mrs. B. HOCKING

District Male Nurse

Mr. C. PETTY

Clerical Staff

Mr. D. MAY

Mrs. V.E. PAUL

Mrs. S.M. TELLAM

Mrs. A. NICHOLLS (part-time)

Miss M. KELLY

Mrs. M. LUKOWIAK (resigned Sept. 1971)

Mrs. K. DARCH (comm. Dec. 1971)

One quarter of the Medical Officer of Health's time is devoted to the Personal Health Services which are the function of No. 2 Area Health Sub-Committee of the Cornwall County Council. This Committee deals with the work of the County Council in the Urban District, and also in the Borough of Helston and the Rural District of Kerrier.

The Medical Officer of Health is the Medical Adviser to the Camborne Division of the South Cornwall Water Board.

(b)Laboratory Facilities

Pathological and bacteriological specimens are sent to Dr. Barrow, Director, Public Health Laboratory, Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, for examination. Examination of milk, water, ice cream and food products for cleanliness ensure they are free from bacteriblogical and other sources of infection. The following samples were sent during 1971:

Brucellosis	Milk Samples	40
Cholera	Faeces	12
Shighella Sonne	Rectal Swab	15
	Faeces	28
Streptococcal Infection	Nose Swabs	80
	Throat Swabs	80
Salmonella Infection	Faeces	45
	Vomit	1
	Food	14
	Food Swabs	3
Winter Vomiting	Faeces	3
Virus Infection	Nose Swabs	3
	Throat Swabs	3
	Faeces	2

(c) National Assistance Act, 1948 and (Amendment) Act 1951 – Section 47

Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

The Medical Officer of Health visited 34 old persons, 21 females and 9 males who were living alone and two married couples who needed assistance.

One lady was removed to Barncoose Hospital by Order under this Section.

(d)Refuse Collection and Disposal

The following quantities of refuse were disposed of at the Council’s Controlled Tip during the year.

Household and Trade Refuse	108,064 cu. yds.
General rubbish and highway sweepings	35,583 cu. yds.
TOTAL	<u>143,647 cu. yds.</u>

The amount of household and trade refuse to be disposed of continues to increase and during the year it was necessary to stop earth, from site works, being placed on the tip because of the volume of space this type of material was taking up and which was needed to cope with the ever-increasing amount of ordinary domestic and trade waste.

In April, 1971 a further refuse vehicle was added to the existing fleet and at present seven vehicles are employed full-time on the collection of domestic

refuse and one vehicle full-time on the collection of waste by the bulk container method. At the bin count in October, 1971 the seven vehicles on the domestic refuse rounds were collecting 18,655 bins per week. The use of bulk containers for the collection of waste from factories and large stores also continued to increase and a further 20 large bins were hired to different firms making a total of 160 bins on hire and 363 weekly emptyings.

(e) Rodent Control

Sewer Infestations

The treatment of sewers for rat infestation was carried out by test baiting in the Spring followed by a maintenance treatment with a further maintenance treatment in the Autumn. The results are as follows:

	No. of Manholes	Manholes baited	Poison baits taken
Spring Treatment:			
Camborne	720	49	20
Redruth/Portreath/St. Day	596	34	25
Illogan	374	31	17
Autumn Treatment:			
Camborne	720	51	31
Redruth/Portreath/St. Day	596	34	19
Illogan	374	39	10

Surface Infestations

The Council continued to treat infestations at domestic premises free of charge but charged for work at business premises. All contracts for dealing with infestations at large premises consisting of warehouses, slaughterhouses, factories, etc. were renewed during the year.

The following table shows the extent of the work carried out during the year:

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	Business and other premises	Total
Number of properties in Local Authority's District	32	14,713	305	2,549	17,599
Number of premises inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	4	307	4	83	398
(b) Primarily for some other purpose	23	857	7	983	1,870
Number of properties found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats — Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	4	276	6	66	352
(b) Mice — Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	18	—	26	44
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	4	294	6	92	396

Cesspool and Gully Emptyings

688 cesspools were emptied during 1971 and one vehicle is employed full-time on this work.

13,791 gullies were cleansed on roads maintained by the Cornwall County Council.

(f) Health Education

Health Education is a function of the Local Sanitary Authority under Section 179 Public Health Act, 1936, and of the Local Health Authority under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Posters and leaflets were displayed in clinics, doctors' surgeries and on Council notice boards.

The programme of talks for mothers and parents continued in the clinics throughout the year. Talks were given throughout the year on the following subjects:

- Baby Safety, Smoking in Pregnancy
- Smoking
- Care of Children's Feet and Shoe Fitting
- Food Facts. Balanced Meals for Baby
- Dental Health
- Food Hygiene. Hand Washing before Eating
- The danger of Flies
- Fruits and Berries. Learn to Swim
- Hypothermia
- Fire Works Safety
- Keep those Poisons out of the Children's way
- Get rid of unused medicines.
- Fire Protection in your Home.

The Redruth Health Club has a membership of 25, with an average attendance of 13, meeting weekly for discussion, talks or films on all aspects of health, both mental and physical from the ante-natal period to adulthood.

Redruth Health Club had talks on the following subjects:

- Home Winemaking
- First Aid in the Home
- Cookery & Diet
- Interior Decorating
- Curnow Training Centre
- Dressmaking
- Juvenile Delinquency
- The unsupported Mother
- Autumn Foliage
- Air/Sea Rescue
- Antiques

The Camborne Health Club has a membership of 22 with an average attendance of 19 meeting once a month.

Camborne Health Club had talks on the following subjects:

Eczema and Other Skin Ailments;
 Conservation
 Slimming and Beauty
 Milk and Milk Products
 Journey on Queen Elizabeth II

2. Local Health Authority Services

Personal Health Services

The following Personal Health Services are provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946, by the Cornwall County Council and are administered through No. 2 Area Health Sub-Committee on which the Urban District is represented by four members.

(a) Care of Mothers and Young Children (Section 22)

Ante-natal guidance was provided as in past years.

The following educational classes for expectant mothers were held:

	Redruth	Camborne
Sessions held during 1971	91	50
Mothers attending during 1971	324	279
Attendances during 1971	928	772
Average attendance per session	10	16

The following tables shows the number of infants and toddlers who attended the clinic and the number of visits these children made to the clinic throughout the year.

Centre	1st Attd. during year of children born in		Born in previous 4 years	Total under 1 yr	Attd. over 1 yr	Total under & over 1 yr.	No. referred for special treatment
	Present Yr.	Last Yr.					
Redruth	172	216	283	1,557	923	2,480	50
Camborne	247	204	252	2,240	1,004	3,244	48
Illogan	73	57	113	643	442	1,085	8
St. Day	18	32	34	159	127	286	5
Troon	15	16	34	114	108	222	3

(b) Midwifery — Section 23

There are nine County Council midwives in the Urban District.

During the year they attended 23 confinements, which represents 3% of the total births. Last year 670 expectant mothers had their babies in hospital.

142 cases were discharged before the tenth day, including 21 at 48 hours from the Maternity Hospital to the care of the domiciliary midwife.

48 sterilised maternity packs were issued free during the year.

84 early discharge maternity packs were issued free during the year.

The following number of ante-natal and post-natal visits were made during the year:

	Post-Natal	771	
	Ante-Natal	1,683	
		Domiciliary	Hospital
Total Births		23	670
Full Time		20	626
Stillbirths		—	5
Premature stillbirths		—	4
Premature live births		3	40
Neo-Natal Deaths		—	12
Other Infant Deaths		—	3

Relaxation Classes

The number of persons attending during 1971 was 285. This represents 40% of all women expecting babies within the calendar year.

Family Planning

Redruth Family Planning Clinic

The Secretary of the Family Planning Clinic at Redruth has kindly supplied the following information of the above clinic. During the year total attendances were 1,096, 175 new patients attended being referred as follows:

39	General Practitioner
32	Health Visitors
24	Transfers from other clinics
51	Other patients or friends
42	Local Authority

These patients attended 50 sessions at which 214 smears for cytology were taken.

Camborne Family Planning Clinic

The Secretary of the Camborne Family Planning Clinic has kindly supplied the following information. During the year the total number of patients seen were 1,147, 268 were new patients and referred as follows:

11	Officially referred
76	Friend or patient
73	Family Doctor
27	F.P.A. transfer
81	Other sources

These patients attended 59 sessions, 12 of which were Youth Advisory Clinics, at which 216 cytological smears were taken.

Cervical Cytology Clinic

During the year 7 clinics were held at which 118 patients were examined.

14 women were referred to their Family Doctor for advice on incidental minor conditions.

(c) Health Visiting — Section 24

Seven full-time Health Visitors work in the Urban District, the following is a summary of work carried out by them:

Surgery Visits	547
Ante-Natal Visits	500
Others	28
Teaching Session	78
Social Visits	821
People over 65	1,043
0-5 years	13,653

Attendance at Schools:

Medical Inspections	124
Cleanliness Inspections	363
Immunisation sessions	2

Attendance at Clinics:

Welfare Clinics	325
T.B. Clinics	93
Immunisation	74
Mothercraft & Parentcraft	152

(d) Home Nursing — Section 25

Nine full-time Home Nurses and one part-time were engaged in district nursing in the Urban District during 1971 and they made 29,042 visits:

Midwifery & Ante-natal visits	
Domiciliary & Hospital	2,853
Surgery Visits	1,190
General	24,686
Others	171
Local Authority & G.P. Ante-natal and educational classes	171

(e) Vaccination and Immunisation — Section 26

The following table gives the number vaccinated and immunised at the clinics in the Urban District:

	Local Health Clinics
Poliomyelitis – Full course oral	335
Poliomyelitis – Oral Booster	282
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus – Primary	228
Diphtheria/Tetanus – Primary	22
Diphtheria/Tetanus – Booster	269
Smallpox – Primary	97
Measles	209

(f) Ambulance – Section 27

The County Ambulance Staff and members of the St. John's Ambulance Service shared the manning of the Redruth depot during each 24 hours period.

(g) Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care – Section 28

1. Nursing Equipment

Cases discharged from hospital and requiring after care are treated by the Home Nurse or supervised by the health visitor. Sick room equipment such as urine bottles, bed-pans, bed rests, air cushions, mattresses, rubber sheeting can be had on loan.

2. Hospital – After Care

The Area Nursing Officer liaises with the hospital staff at Redruth General Hospital and Maternity Unit and Barncoose Hospital. Background reports of home and social conditions are made available to the medical staff and advance requests are made for home nursing, home help, or supervisory visits which the patient may require on discharge.

(h) Meals on Wheels

Mrs. V. Price-Pearce is the County W.V.S. Meals on Wheels Organiser. The provision of meals in Camborne-Redruth throughout the year was as follows:

Camborne	2,563
Redruth	1,373
St. Day, Lanner and Carharrack	1,543
Portreath	996
TOTAL	6,475

(i) Old People's Register

12 old persons, 9 females and 3 males were added to the register. At the end of the year the total number of old people known to the Public Health Department was 468.

Details of the new males and females were as follows:

Age	No.	Males-Females
66-70 years	4	3 females — 1 male
71-75 years	1	1 female
76-80 years	2	2 females
86-90 years	5	3 females — 2 males

Referrals — 4 persons came to the notice of the Health Visitors in their district. The 8 remaining cases were referred by the hospital service, general practitioners relatives and neighbours.

Disability — 1 diabetic, 1 stroke, 2 arthritis, 1 amputation of leg, 2 with poor sight, 1 colostomy, 1 angina and 3 frailty of old age.

Living Alone — 3 of the old folk lived alone.

Housing — 8 of the cases lived in terraced houses, 2 in cottages, 1 in a bungalow and 1 in detached house. No recommendation was made for rehousing.

(j) Problem Families

During the year supervision and help was given by Health Visitors to 27 families in the Urban District needing extra help.

3. (a) Hospital Service

The local services are administered by West Cornwall Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the South Western Regional Hospital Board, and the following are the hospital services for the area —

	Type	No. of Beds	
Meneage House, Helston	Chronic Sick	Female 42) Male 25)	67
Helston Cottage Hospital	General Practitioner	Female 5) Male 4) General 5)	14
Redruth	Gynaecology & Obstetric	Gynae. 45) Matern. 20) Private 3) Amenity 2)	73
		Radiotherapy 2) Staff 1)	
Barncoose	Acute Geriatric	Female 57) Male 19)	76)
	Chronic Sick	Male & Female	82)
	Psycho-Geriatric Assessment Unit	Male & Female	29

	Type	No. of Beds	
Tehidy	Chest	Female 44)	
		Male 68)	114
		Private 2)	
West Cornwall Hospital, Penzance	General	Female 29)	
		Male 28)	
		Child. 24)	92
		Private 2)	
		Amenity 3)	
		Eye 6)	
Bolitho Maternity Home	Maternity		17
Edward Hain	General Practitioner	Female 7)	
		Male 6)	14
		1 Male/Female	
Poltair	Chronic Sick	Female 37)	
Treliske Hospital	Medical	90	
	Surgical	90	
	Maternity	100	

Infectious Diseases are admitted to R.C.H. (Treliske), Truro or R.C.H. (City).

(b) Mass X-Ray Unit

Rectory Road, Camborne, 11.45 a.m. - 12.45 p.m. (once a month)

(c) Blood Transfusion — Results of Donor Sessions

I am indebted to Miss E.J. Cole, Regional Donor Organiser, Blood Transfusion Service, Bristol, for the following details:

	No. of Sessions	Donors attending
Camborne	2	317
Redruth	4	601

4. General Practitioners Service

No change from previous year.

Venereal Disease

West Cornwall Hospital, Penzance	Thursdays 3 - 4 p.m.
Camborne-Redruth Hospital, Redruth	Thursdays 5 - 6 p.m.
Falmouth & District Hospital, Falmouth	Saturday 10 - 12 noon

SECTION C

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

(a) Water Supply

108 samples of the main supply were taken by the Sampling Officer of the South Cornwall Water Board and 40 further samples were taken by the staff of the Public Health Department of the Council. The results were satisfactory.

In addition, 70 samples were taken from wells and chutes throughout the area. 27 of these samples were satisfactory and 43 were unsatisfactory. Where unsatisfactory results were obtained notices were placed advising persons using the supply to boil the water before use.

I am indebted to Mr. J. Holman, Engineer, South Cornwall Water Board for the following information on rainfall throughout the year. During 1971 rainfall over the Board's area was only 80% of the average annual rainfall during the previous 13 years. The water extraction point within the Urban District for the Camborne Division of the South Cornwall Water Board is at Penponds. The total rainfall there during 1971 was 1013.00 mm and the monthly average was 84.42. The long term monthly average was 108.63 — this represents 78% of the long term monthly average.

(b) Drainage and Sewerage

By the end of 1971 over 900 houses had been connected to the St. Day and Lanner Sewerage Scheme.

The question of the adequacy of the sewerage systems of the two towns is being investigated by the staff of the Engineer & Surveyor's department and there is no doubt that major capital works will have to be put in hand in the near future to cope with the increase in domestic and industrial development.

(c) Sanitary Inspection

(i) Complaints

Choked sewers and drains	974
Unsatisfactory housing conditions	54
Unsatisfactory sanitation and drainage	20
Unsatisfactory water supply	8
Rats and mice	398
House refuse collection	351
Indiscriminate dumping of rubbish	29
Smoke nuisance	5
Noise Nuisance	13
Miscellaneous	55

(ii) Disinfestation

A total of 112 visits were made to premises during the year to deal with infestations of fleas, cockroaches and ants. Treatments were carried out by spraying with an insecticide and also by painting with a special type of lacquer.

(iii) Infectious Diseases

A total of 84 visits were made following notifications of infectious diseases.

(d) Factories Act, 1961

(1) Inspections made by Public Health Inspector for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
i. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	2	2	—	—
ii Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	179	49	4	—
iii Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' Premises)	23	36	—	—
	204	87	4	—

(2) Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred To H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	4	4	—	1	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	2	2	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	8	8	—	—	—
	17	17	—	4	—

(3) Outworkers

Notifications of 8 outworkers said to be engaged in making of wearing apparel were received by the Council during the year. All premises were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

(e) Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

During the year, a further 29 premises were registered under the above Act, and these premises together with those already registered were inspected to ensure that the requirements of this Act were being observed. In all 874 visits were made to premises during the year 1971.

The following tables show the number and type of premises registered together with the number of male and female employees.

REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	No. of premises registered during the year	No. of premises registered at end of year	No. of premises receiving Gen. Inspection
Offices	6	73	1
Retail Shops	18	273	6
Wholesale shops, warehouses	2	27	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	3	22	1
Fuel Storage Depots	—	2	—
TOTAL	29	397	8

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORK-PLACE

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	782
Retail Shops	1,152
Wholesale departments, warehouses	258
Catering establishments open to the public	168
Canteens	3
Fuel Storage depots	8
TOTAL	2,371
Total Males	1,042
Total Females	1,329

Accidents

Eleven accidents were reported during the year but investigations in all cases showed that the accidents were in no way due to neglect on the part of the particular occupiers of the premises concerned.

(f) Inspection of Animal Premises

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Five licences were issued during the year in connection with shops where pet animals are kept for sale.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

Four licences were granted in connection with this Act during the year. Generally the establishments in this area are quite small and no particular difficulties are being experienced.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

At the end of the year 8 Licensed Swill Boiling Plants were in operation in the area. Frequent visits were made to ensure that the provisions of the above Order were being observed.

Riding Establishments Act, 1964

Two licences were renewed during the year following satisfactory reports from the Veterinary Surgeon employed by the Council.

SECTION D

HOUSING

1. Future Programme

1. Weeth (St. Meriadoc Road), Camborne — In Scheme 22
The erection of 22 dwellings (by Contract) (In course of construction)
2. Carharrack (North Hill), Redruth — In Scheme 23
The erection of 23 dwellings (by Contract) (In course of construction)
3. Pengegon, Camborne — In Scheme 52
The erection of 52 dwellings (by Contract) (In course of construction)
4. The Council owns land for Housing purposes at Troon, Roskear, Pengegon, Pool, Illogan Highway, Lanner, Carharrack and St. Day.

2. Present Position

Pre-War Houses	534
Erected since the War	<u>1,677</u>
	2,211
Houses sold to tenants	<u>23</u>
	2,188

Properties Demolished:

Huts at W.A.A.F. site	17	
Prefabricated Aluminium dwellings at Pengegon Estate (Permanent)	17	
Prefabricated Arcon dwellings at Pengegon Estate (Temporary)	25	
Prefabricated Aluminium dwellings at Pengegon Estate (Temporary)	4	
Prefabricated Aluminium dwellings at Strawberry Lane	22	<u>85</u>
Houses owned by Council at 31st December, 1971		2,103

3. Private Enterprises

During 1971 a further 402 dwellings were completed by Private Enterprise making a total of 3,405 dwellings since the War.

At the time of preparing this Report there were 427 Private Enterprise houses under construction in the Urban District.

4. Modernisation of Council Houses

During 1971, 18 pre-war Council houses at Harmony Close and Close Hill, Redruth were modernised making a total of 54 houses which have now been completed in this respect. This work is continuing.

(5)House Demolition

(i) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the House Act, 1957

(1)	Number of dwellings in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	5
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	18
(3)	Number of Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	Nil
(4)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders and Closing Orders	7
(5)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which undertakings were accepted	1

(ii)Proceedings taken under Sections 42, 43 and 44 of the Housing Act, 1957

(1)	Number of dwellinghouses included in Clearance Orders	Nil
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in Clearance Orders confirmed by by Minister	9
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses in Clearance Orders which were demolished	Nil

(iii)Number of families rehoused from unfit dwellings during the year 22

(6)House Inspections

(1)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects	318
(2)	Number of inspections to dwellings	1,422
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	22
(4)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	61

(7)House Repairs

(i)	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices	
	Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit after informal action	23
(ii)	Action under Statutory Powers during the year.	Nil

(a) Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957

(1)	Number of houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	
(a)	by owners	Nil
(b)	by local authority in default of owners	1

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts

(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	13
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	
(a)	by owners	6
(b)	by local authority in default of owners	1

(8) House Improvements

1. Rent Acts

No work was carried out under the Rent Acts during the year.

2. Discretionary Grants

Number of applications received	60
Number of applications approved	60
Amount paid	£35,442
Total number of applications received since operation of scheme in 1955	1,125
Total amount paid to 31.12.71	£236,824.53

3. Standard Grants

	During 1971	Period 14.6.59 31.12.1971
Number of applications received	188	1,345
Number of applications approved	159	1,134
Number of applications refused	2	18
Number of applications withdrawn before approval	18	162
Number of applications withdrawn after approval	1	44
Number of applications awaiting approval	29	31
Number of houses in which works were completed and grant paid	137	886
Number of baths installed	129	807
Number of wash hand basins installed	132	808
Number of sinks installed	72	95

	During 1971	Period 14.6.59- 31.12.1971
Number of hot water systems installed	132	851
Number of water closets installed	134	748
Number of food cupboards installed	8	658
Water supply for first time	1	4

1,316 visits were made during the year in connection with matters relating to Standard Grants.

Total amount paid up to 31st December, 1971 — £156,763.00.

4. Qualification Certificates — Housing Act, 1969

Improvement Cases

1. No. of applications for qualification certificates under Section 44(2)	2
2. No. of certificates of provisional approval issued	4
3. No. of qualification certificates issued under Section 46(3)	1

Standard Amenities Already Provided

4. No. of applications for qualification certificates under Section 44(1)	12
5. No. of qualification certificates issued under Section 45(2) in respect of:	
(i) dwellings with rateable value of £60 or more	—
(ii) dwellings with rateable value of £40 to less than £60	2
(iii) dwellings with rateable value of less than £40	—
6. No. of applications refused	8
7. Number pending	2

Housing Points Scheme

During 1971 some 235 applications for Council houses were dealt with by the department and 474 visits were made to premises in connection with these applications. In addition to awarding points for overcrowding, houses were also inspected for defects and in a number of cases Notices were served on owners of properties requiring certain repairs to be carried out.

(9) Unsatisfactory Housing

During the year the Medical Officer of Health received reports on unsatisfactory housing circumstances in the Wards of the Urban District as follows:

Ward	No. of Reports
Redruth	24
Camborne	14
Illogan	8
St. Day	3

(10)Non-Traditional Housing

Caravans — Private Sites

At the end of 1971 there were 27 licensed caravan sites in the area covering altogether some 377 caravans.

The following tables gives a general picture of the number and size of the caravan sites in the area:

Classification	Individual Sites	2-5 Caravans	6-10 Caravans	11-20 Caravans	Over 20 Caravans
Permanent Residential	4	2	1	2	4
Temporary Residential	5	2	1	—	—
Permanent Seasonal	—	2	2	1	3
Temporary Seasonal	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	10	7	4	3	7

In four cases permission is held for both seasonal and residential use and in these cases they have been included under both headings. This explains the difference between the number of sites quoted in the first paragraph and the number shown in the table above.

Caravans — Council Sites

On the 13th November, 1971, Boscarn caravan site was opened at Tregajorran, Carn Brea, Redruth to accommodate twenty families who had for a number of years resided in caravans situated on land at the foot of Carn Brea Castle. It is hoped that this new venture by the Council will lead to an improvement in living standards for these residents in the years ahead. The site is provided with toilets, showers, laundry facilities and mains water and main drainage and electricity. A Site Warden was selected from the families occupying the site. The five remaining families living at the foot of Carn Brea were moved to the site already existing at Pool, Redruth.

The scale plan on the cover of this Report was prepared by the County Planning Department. I am indebted to Mr. H.W.J. Heck, County Planning Officer for his permission to use it and also to Mr. Phillips, Engineer and Surveyor to the Urban District for the use of his plan showing the facilities available in the ablution block. Mr. Baxter, Chief Public Health Inspector who joined the Sanitary Authority in 1943 remembers when the Carn Brea families lived in tents. In 1960 when I became Medical Officer of Health most families had small caravans and by December, 1971 when the Boscarn Site was opened each of the 20 families accommodated there had some type of residential caravan and 7 families had two caravans, one for sleeping and one for living in. The cost of the site was £20,000 borne solely by Camborne-Redruth Urban District Council as it took the view that these families had lived at the foot of the Carn for many years and must be regarded as part of the housing problem of the Urban District. Since the inception

of Welfare legislation after the second world war, staff in the Public Health, Welfare, Education and Childrens Departments and the N.S.P.C.C. Officers have had a constant never-ending and frustrating battle to maintain and improve living and health standards on the site. I would like to record my thanks to all those who have patiently and resolutely accepted this challenge. Mention must be made of the commonsense and dedicated effort by Mr. Ladner and his Staff at Barn-coose School which has accepted with the minimum of difficulties generations of Carn Brea children into the educational system.

Mrs. Crutchfield who is one of my Health Visiting Staff in Redruth has given much devoted help to these families over the last seven years, writes:

"The families, with the exception of about two families have always been co-operative. All attempts at Family Planning met with no success until Family Welfare Worker Mrs. Dowling gave me backing and help with transport and reminders of appointments often conveying the patients to clinic. All efforts to get children to attend Pre-School Playgroup were unsuccessful although mothers said they would like their children to attend. The old Carn Brea Camp got steadily filthier following the filling in or fencing of Mine Shafts.

Several families claimed for clothing through Education and Welfare Departments and these clothes were usually worn carrying out the crafts of the Gypsy population, mainly selling daffodils and holly wreaths and smashing up anything they can lay their hands on.

Their attendance at school is poor, only a few families appearing to show any interest in their childrens prospects. The children are cleaner and tidier since moving to their new site. The babies are on the whole healthier and I would say that about seven or eight families are practising some method of contraception, about three on I.U.C.D. and four or five on the "Pill." One woman has had tubal ligation.

I do not visit more than twice a month now, as I feel these families now have the same living conditions as many other people. Feeding is more conservative. Cow and Gate being the most popular with fairly early cereals and Heinz strained foods. I think Milk Sops are on the way out.

Immunisation is still almost nil. Polio drops by mouth, given at home, are the only form of prophylactic."

Miss P. Crabb, Midwife and District Nurse working in Pool has known these families since 1952. She writes:

"September 1952, was my first visit. Beneath the north shoulder of Carn Brea were several families, composed of the Isaacs, the Crockers and the Hughes. Straggling across the half mile channel, they lived in tents and shacks made of old bedsteads and beaten out corned beef tins nailed to wooden frames, or any other material which gave them protection from the elements. The heather and gorse behind and around, and the colourful garb of these people with their weather-beaten faces, particularly Granny who loved jewellery and always wore many

coloured beads, gave me a picture to remember.

I met then, as I always have, with courtesy and appreciation, and may I vainly add, with admiration for their attention. Inside the tent, there was a double iron bed, a table and an open fire with a cylindrical chimney. When there was a "down wind", there was often difficulty in discerning these items for the smoke. The lighting was with a candle on an upturned jam jar, secured by melting some wax and quickly placing a candle on to this before it set. I found it necessary sometimes to use my Pifco torch!!! My first delivery at dawn worried me, as with the candlelight inside and the morning light from outside, the patient had a peculiar hue. It was only after checking her pulse and blood pressure several times and then observing my own hands that I realised I too had 'Indian blood' in my veins!. The fires were fueled by 'cherks', half burnt coals from the nearby mines before they were oil fired.

After the tents, there were converted buses and railway carriages, then wooden huts and nowadays caravans. Often I wondered why I could hear the children so plainly when they were not in the caravan, only to discover in the morning that they had been sheltering under some tarpaulins laid against the side of the caravan, where their father had spent the night with them.

Great improvisations of equipment was necessary, e.g. the use of saucepans instead of bedpans, and cooking pans instead of bowls were the vogue! I never stayed to lunch!

The occupations of the families have varied over the years from the making of clothes pegs, a rather ingenious art of collecting 'withies' nearby, soaking them overnight in a nearby stream, the men stripping the bark into a pile (which soon became rather offensive), the children collecting old cocoa tins and cutting them down with scissors into little thin strips which were secured around the pegs with nails, and the split or fork being made with a sharp knife. Also holly wreaths, their making and selling, picking daffodils in the spring, logs in the colder days, always selling them at the doors or in the streets of Camborne, Redruth, Truro and Penzance.

The insides of the homes were decorated with odd bits of crockery, even broken pieces if they were gay ... these were known as 'sherds'. Latterly of course, plastic flowers and ordinary pottery are in use. In the huts and caravans, until very recently, a primus stove in the middle of the floor, with an iron boiler to heat the water was the practice. I remember one January morning delivering twins in a rather dirty caravan with these facilities and the G.P. sent for an ambulance to take the babies to hospital. The message got misconstrued and after 1½ hours the Flying Squad arrived (only that day it must have been gliding against the wind), this comprised of a Registrar, 2 Housemen and 2 sisters who viewed and treated me like the original 'Sarah Gamp'. After much persuasion the reluctant patient agreed to go into hospital, not as the Registrar believes, I am sure, because he promised to look after her in a nice clean bed, but by the enticement of her sister in law that "Me and Sidddy will come up on the bike to see you and bring a packet of Jaffa cakes".

I have had many frightening and amusing incidents with these friends and patients of mine. In my early days, after an elderly colleague had warned me never to open my door at night, as you never know ... I answered a loud banging at my door by opening my bedroom window, only to find a man's face very near mine ... one of the gypsies, still on horseback. I would like to say that he whisked me away on his galloping steed from my stately home, but in actual fact he called me from my council house. On another occasion in the snow, a father brought a truck along and waited for me, so that I could follow in his tracks ... one does not forget such thoughtfulness!

These people are rather superstitious and have little idiosyncracies all their own. They were fond of Nos. 7 and 9 but terrified of No. 13, and very frightened of thunder and lightning.

Until recently there was a lot of illiteracy amongst them. Many of the boys doing National Service sent letters home written by their fellow serving men, and I have read and answered them for their mothers, often filling in little bits to fill their hearts with pride. It was not only Mr. Churchill who could say that 'never was so much done by so few', those boys from Carn Brea won the war!

At one time, these people were reasonably law abiding citizens, but now habitual petty larceny, unlicensed or uninsured vehicles and squabbles and fights amongst themselves in the local pubs bring them before the magistrates. Most of the men work on nearby farms or in the mines. There is carbreaking and scrap iron collecting from rather dubious origins and ownership. On one occasion a blue painted jam jar was placed on top of one of the cars to antagonise and tease the police ... "Let him who is without sin .." The nearby mine shafts were an easy disposal means for rubbish and stolen property, and to my knowledge many a placenta ... not a place for suicide! The Council dump which was very close at hand gave first hand scavenging for rags and bones and other little 'gems'. In the past jam jars could be sold for ½d. each.

At the deliveries Granny was always present, and gave encouragement by means of persuasion and threats, interspersed with a concoction of herbal cinnamon and ginger in hot water, also pepper to make the 2nd stage easier. I have my doubts on this matter, certainly Christie Brown's Midwifery for Nurses gave no mention to it. The mother would not put her feet out of the bed until the 9th day, (nowadays in hospital they are lucky if they are there for 9 hours) but after this time they would walk into town or work. The baby clothes were always well and truly aired, for as each item was required, Granny would 'fouch' down the neck of her dress and pull out the garment. Failing this they were wrapped round the cylindrical chimney. When I enquired once about the sleeping arrangement, Granny assured me that the husband would sleep apart from the wife for six weeks, usually under the bed.

A welfare scheme intended to help with equipment and housekeeping tuition a few years ago soon went sour ... the blankets etc. given to help at the time of delivery were usually disposed of before the event, and when a baby died the pram and everything was burnt. I personally, did not consider this giving

necessary or helpful, as prior to this the grandmothers always saw to it that the necessities were there.

There was always a bunch of dried mint hanging to keep the flies away, elder was kept for colds and 'flu, and sloe wine for the diarrhoea, which, like the poor, was always with us. The sanitary arrangements were practically nil, but I have found no more disease here than in many other homes. In fact if a baby was born in hospital, rarely in those days, they invariably developed sticky eyes and infected fingers and thrush on their return home.

I was always fascinated by their agility in rolling their cigarettes, (an art I never acquired having given up smoking at the age of 10), these were as thin as pencils, and were passed from one to the other when supplies were short. Similarly during the long night vigil, the customary cup of tea would be made by boiling in the tea pot and having one cup to do the 'rounds' ... I have always made an excuse ... I wonder why I could not partake of this cup, maybe the absence of the Communion Rail made it different.

There was a great duplication of names which could be very confusing, great favourites were Polly, Caroline, Janet, Syney (siddy), Joey and James. Christenings were always carried out, I have a few photos to testify, and the marriages, although not always in time .. but then, even in the best regulated families ... They were fond of Treleigh Church and the Rev. Hawthorne. Funerals were a great time for rallying and gathering of the clans, and the custom of burning the deceased person's effects is still carried out, even the babies'.

The feeding of the families I found to be largely of portein and carbohydrate, and the babies often breast fed for long periods. I remember one mother asking me how she would wean Joey as he was due to go to school ... what price mother love?

I have only known of one person in this community dying with a malignant disease in the 21 years I have been in this area, and that was a young person with Cancer of the throat, but occasionally pneumonia was the cause of death in babies.

I have often wondered when I beheld these families on a lovely summer or spring day, nestling beneath the brow of Carn Brea with the scent of the heather and the gorse, and the smoke curling from many fires, as they gazed across the North cliffs from St. Agnes Beacon to St. Ives, whether we have any right to "move them on" to Better things? They have found contentment, the simple life. I miss them, as now with the Surgery Attachment Scheme I no longer look after them, perhaps I have lost something, but the hand wave and odd bunch of mis-shapen daffodils pushed into my hand serves as a reminder and restores one's faith in an otherwise too busy world."

525

The composition of the families on the Carn when they moved to the new site in December was:

Total number of caravans at the foot of the Carn —	32
Number of families with two caravans	7
Number of families to be accommodated at Boscarn Site	25

The families comprise 46 Adults, 11 Adolescents and 64 children in the following age groups:

Pre-School

No. of children	Under 1 yr.	1yr.	2yr.	3yr.	4yr.	5yr.	Total
	2	4	3	11	1	6	28

Primary School

No. of children	6yr.	7yr.	8yr.	9yr.	10yr.	11yr.	Total
	7	5	4	4	4	1	25

Secondary School

No. of children	12yr.	13yr.	14yr.	15yr.	Total
	5	1	3	2	11

SECTION E

FOOD HYGIENE

(a) Milk

The Department is notified of the results of samples of milk taken in the area by the Cornwall County Council, The following tables is a summary of the results of samples taken during 1971:

NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN

Pasteurised	Sterilised	Untreated
23	3	1

RESULTS OF STATUTORY TESTS

Pasteurised	Satisfactory Sterilised	Untreated	Pasteurised	Unsatisfactory Sterilised	Untreated
21	3	1	2	—	—

(b) Ice Cream

Eight new premises were registered for the sale of ice cream during 1971.

A total of 23 samples of ice cream were taken during the year and the results were as follows:

Provisional Grade 1	13
Provisional Grade 2	6
Provisional Grade 3	1
Provisional Grade 4	3

In the cases where Grade 4 results were obtained, the persons concerned were visited and follow up samples showed an improvement.

(c) Meat Inspection

Meat Inspection — Table I
Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,460	3,771	946	1,096	82,387
Number inspected	2,460	3,771	946	1,096	82,387
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	21	12	8	163
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	724	2,040	22	83	11,707
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	29.43%	54.15%	3.59%	8.30%	14.41%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	3	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	32	196	10	—	1,782
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	1.30%	5.28%	1.06%	—	2.10%
CYSTICERCUS BOVIS					
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	25	45	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE II — Meat Inspection — reasons for condemnation

1971	Number killed and inspected	Generalised T.B.	Localised T.B.	Dropsy and Emaciation	Injury and Bruising	Parasitic	Arthritis	Pyæmia	Abscess & Tumours	Distomatosis	Actinobacillosis	Cavernous Angioma	Pleurisy	Pneumonia	Cysticercus Bovis	Erysipelas	Jaundice	Immaturity	Maribund	Fever	Septicaemia	Johnes Disease	Miscellaneous	TOTALS
BOVINE	6231	3	18	6	3				3		3									2	5	6		25
Whole Carcases																								52
Part Carcases			71		28						83				70								24	252
Heads & Tongues			121		4	35			73				8	75									18	330
Lungs			13			12			314	1362		458											6	2165
Livers																								
CALVES	946							4											1	1	6			12
Whole Carcases			1		3																			4
Part Carcases			5																					5
Lungs																								—
Livers																								
SHEEP	1096			4	3		1												3					8
Whole Carcase																								3
Part Carcases																								38
Lungs						18							20											83
Livers						83																		
PIGS	82387			16	10		21	27	23							6	2		20	16	21		1	163
Whole Carcases							921		598															1824
Part Carcases					305				317															2040
Heads & Tongues			1723																					5710
Lungs													4822	888										7027
Livers						7027																		
TOTALS	90660	3	1952	26	356	7175	943	31	1328	1362	86	458	4850	963	70	6	2	1	24	18	32	6	49	19741

Meat Inspection

The total number of animals slaughtered in the area fell by over 7,500 compared with 1970 and the reduction is largely accounted for by the fall in the number of calves and sheep slaughtered. The incidents of tuberculosis in cattle slaughtered in the area is mainly due to the fact that Reactors in West Cornwall are brought to this area for slaughter.

The total weight of meat condemned in the slaughterhouses for the year 1971 was 80 tons 4 cwts. 5 lbs.

(d) Other Foods

A total of 262 visits were made to shops and premises other than slaughterhouses in connection with the examination and condemnation of food for human consumption.

Canned vegetables	955 lbs.
Fresh vegetables	11,362 lbs.
Canned Fruit	3,493 lbs.
Canned meat and fish	1,551 lbs.
Canned milk	65 lbs.
Miscellaneous canned foods	622 lbs.
Cereals	16 lbs.
Dried fruit	10 lbs.
Meat and fish	2,442 lbs.
Miscellaneous foods	3,144 lbs.
	<hr/>
	23,660 lbs.

Total weight of food condemned: 10 tons, 11 cwts. 1 qr.

(e) Food Premises

The Food Premises Register now contains records of premises as follows:

Grocers	167
Butchers	38
Restaurants, etc.	28
Fish and Chip Shops	26
Confectioners	45
Bakehouses	7
Green Grocers and Fruiterers	25
Licensed Premises	56
School Kitchens	21
Factory Canteens	9
Miscellaneous	18

Unsatisfactory Food

36 complaints were received during the year. All cases were thoroughly investigated and one case was taken before the Magistrates Court and the firm concerned fined £25.00. Various improvements were made following discussions with the firms concerned.

(f) Food Premises Hygiene

During 1971, 1,115 visits were made to food premises in the area. Regular swabs of surfaces, utensils and furnishings were taken throughout the area and 967 such swabs were analysed at the Public Health Laboratory at Truro. The necessary action was taken upon receipt of the reports from the Laboratory and I feel sure this has improved the standard of hygiene in the shops in this area.

SECTION F

GENERAL EPIDEMIOLOGY

For the second year in succession a shortage of electricity during the months of December, 1971 and January/February 1972 threatened the health of old persons. Plans were made for portable heating and an expansion of the Meals on Wheels Service where necessary.

The total number of Infectious Diseases notified to the Medical Officer of Health during 1971 was 29. This compares with 370 last year. The decrease is accounted for by the absence of an epidemic of measles. Three deaths from infectious diseases occurred during the year, two pre-school children died from Gastro-Enteritis and one elderly person from Salmonella infection.

Scarlet Fever

On 8th March, 1971 the Matron of the Nursery School reported that two children aged 3 and 4 years, who had been at home during the previous week with German Measles now had peeling of the skin. One had a positive Throat and Nose swab for Haemolytic Streptococci only sensitive to Penicillin. Throat and nose swabbing of the 44 pupils and 11 staff identified 5 carriers. 6 other pupils attending Infant Schools in Camborne had negative throat and nose swabs. No cases or carriers were found in the staff of the Nursery. Disinfection of the Nursery School was carried out by Resiguard from a fogging machine. The General Practitioners in the Urban District were notified of the existence of a pool of streptococcal infection in young children. 16 cases were subsequently notified, but investigations proved them free of infection. One course of 5 days Oral Penicillin was sufficient to clear the carrier state.

Salmonella Infection

In the autumn 8 food handlers were investigated for food poisoning. Two persons were found to be Salmonella carriers. Both were food handlers and one was infected with Salmonella Typhimurium and the other with Salmonella Panama. Absence from work due to the carrier state was 7 and 6 weeks respectively. One family returned from holiday in June with symptoms of continued diarrhoea in spite of chemotherapy. No casual organism was identified.

Dysentery

One child in the Childrens Ward, Royal Cornwall Hospital (City), Truro whose home was in the Urban District was found to be suffering from Sonne Dysentery. Family contacts were free of the disease. 8 other upsets of diarrhoea were investigated during the year.

Meningococcal Infection

Two cases were notified and proven. One infant and one pre-school child.

Glandular Fever

One case occurred in a primary school child in January.

Virus Infection

A number of cases of influenza in scholars attending the Cornwall Technical College, but faeces and throat swabs could not identify the organism. Outbreaks of Winter Vomiting occurred in Redruth School and Carnkie School in March and at St. Day and Illogan Schools in the autumn.

Cholera

In July the World Health Organisation declared the Province of Saragosa, Spain a locally infected area. The organism responsible was Vibrio Cholerae Serotype OGAWA and travellers visiting that area had to be vaccinated. 8 persons living in the Urban District returned from an infected area with Gastro-Enteritis symptoms but none was proved to be due to Cholera.

Smallpox

Two persons were placed under surveillance having returned from locally infected area.

Scabies

This disease was more prevalent than in previous years. 12 families with cases of Scabies came to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health. In one instance steam disinfection was necessary to clear the infection in an overcrowded home. The prevalence of the disease in past years is as follows:

1965	Nil
1966	6
1967	2
1968	1
1969	3
1970	6
1971	12

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

11 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified throughout the year, giving a case incidence of 0.26 per 1,000 population.

HOUSEHOLD CONTACTS

Pre-School	School	Adolescents	Adults	Other	Total
2	3	4	20	135	164

5 contacts refused to attend clinic giving average of 15 contacts per case.

Tuberculosis Register

	Beginning of year		End of year	
	No. of cases of		No. of cases of	
	Tuberculosis on Register		Tuberculosis on Register	
	Non-		Non-	
	Respiratory	Respiratory	Respiratory	Respiratory
Males	59	10	59	10
Females	32	6	32	6
TOTALS	91	16	91	16

Removals from Register during year

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Removed from district	1	—	—	—
Recovered	1	1	—	—
Died	7	2	—	—
TOTALS	9	3	—	—

13 positive sputums were notified during the year.

New cases during the year

Age Period	Respiratory	
	Males	Females
Under 1 year	—	—
1 to 4 years	1	—
5 to 14 years	—	1
15 to 24 years	2	1
25 to 34 years	—	—
35 to 44 years	—	—
45 to 54 years	—	—
55 to 64 years	1	—
65 and over	5	—
TOTALS	9	2

Contact Tracing and Protection

During 1971 14 persons were given B.C.G. as a result of contact tracing.

Table "A" gives a summary of the protection of children in Secondary Schools.

TABLE "A" — B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children in Camborne-Redruth
(Entrants into Secondary School)

School	Estimated No. in Age Group	Consented No. %	Given Skin Test No. %	Positive Reactors No. 1 2-4 %	Given B.C.G.	No. Absent for B.C.G.
Tolguş Secondary Modern	182	169 93%	133 79%	— 17 13%	101	13
Trewirgie Secondary Modern	88	83 94%	72 87%	1 11 17%	54	3
Curnow Training Centre	4	4 100%	4 100%	— — —	4	—
Treswithian Secondary Modern	237	210 89%	192 91%	2 20 11%	153	11
Redruth Grammar	109	103 94%	97 94%	— 13 13%	77	1
Pool Secondary Modern	84	74 88%	68 92%	1 7 12%	52	7
Camborne Grammar	105	94 90%	89 95%	2 5 8%	79	1
Trevenson College	255	234 92%	208 89%	— 132 63%	20	55
	1,064	971 91%	863 89%	6 205 24%	540	91

TABLE "B" — TETANUS (School Leavers)

School	Total No.	Total % consented	Consent School	Consent G.P.	Vacc. % school done		Absent or deferred
Camborne Grammar	137	113	88	25	76	86%	12
Treswithian Sec. Modern	177	96	82	14	68	83%	13
Pool Sec. Modern	101	93	66	27	63	95%	3
Trewirgie Sec. Modern	35	27	21	6	15	71%	6
Redruth Grammar	116	99	76	23	66	87%	10
Tolgus Sec. Modern	160	59	56	3	48	86%	8
TOTAL	726	487	389	98	336		52

TABLE "C" — Rubella Vaccinations — Camborne-Redruth Secondary Schools — 1971
(13 year old girls)

	Est. No. in Age Group	Total Consents	% Cons. of Total	Cons. for Vacc. at School	Vacc. at School	%	To be Vacc. by G.P.	No. absent or deferred
Camborne Grammar	60	46	77%	40	29	73%	6	11
Treswithian County Secondary Modern	69	53	77%	48	37	77%	5	11
Pool County Secondary School	43	33	77%	27	17	63%	6	10
Trewirgie County Secondary School	22	16	73%	14	7	50%	2	7
Tolgus County Secondary School	41	33	80%	31	22	73%	2	9
TOTALS	235	171		160	112		21	

TABLE "D" — Infectious Disease Notifications from Schools

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Streptococcal Inf.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
German Measles	2	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	8
Chicken Pox	2	1	12	12	6	—	1	—	—	3	6	—	43
Mumps	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Winter Vomiting	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Whooping Cough	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Impetigo	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Measles	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
Ringworm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Scabies	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2

TABLE "E" — Notifications of Infectious Diseases During 1971

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Males	Females	Total
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Measles	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
Infective Hepatitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	4
Pulmonary T.B.	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	2	8	—	8
Males	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	3
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning (Salmonella infection)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	3	1	4
Streptococcal infection	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2

TABLE "F" — Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1971

Diseases	Age un- known	Under 1	1- 2	2- 3	3- 4	4- 5	5- 6	6- 10	10- 14	15- 19	20- 34	35- 44	45- 65	65 +	Total 1971	Total 1970	Increase or Decrease
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	— 2
Measles	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	457	— 452
Non-Pulmonary T.B.																	
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	— 1
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary T.B.																	
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	3	8	3	+ 5
Females	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Meningitis	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	+ 1
Food Poisoning (Salmonella infection)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	4	1	+ 3
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	4	—	+ 4
Streptococcal Infection	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	+ 1

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